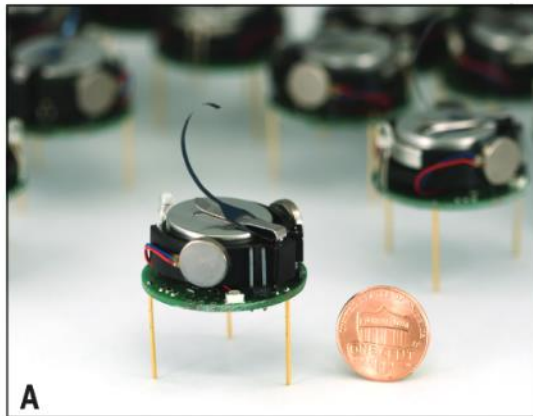


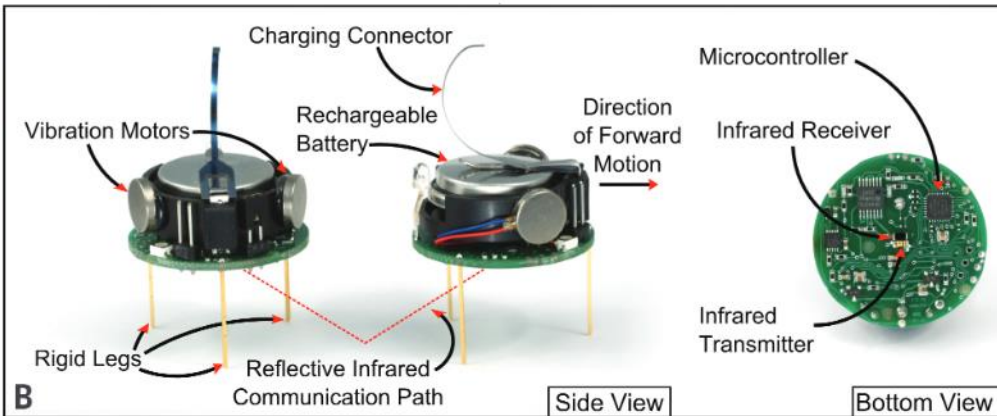
Annotated Example 1: Effective use of pictures, labels, and layout to convey the research topic. The pictures, labels, and layout of the figure are cleverly designed to show the size and inner workings of the Kilobot robot.

Good blurring of background to highlight only one robot

Good scale bar with a recognizable object



Good use of short arrows and concise labels for quick reading



Good labeling of only necessary components

Good use of labeled views to orient the reader

Note: At the same time the penny is more familiar to US audiences



Nice, clear picture to show robots in a swarm

Fig. 1. Kilobot swarm robot. (A) A Kilobot robot, shown alongside a U.S. penny for scale. (B) Each Kilobot has an onboard microcontroller for executing programs autonomously, two vibration motors for moving straight or turning on a flat surface, and a downward-facing infrared transmitter and receiver. Robots communicate with others within a range of 10 cm (roughly three robot diameters) by reflecting infrared light off the table below. Communicating robots can evaluate relative distance by measuring the strength of the received infrared signal, but they cannot sense relative bearing (angle). (C) A 2^{10} Kilobot swarm. The Kilobot design allows for all operations on the entire swarm (charging, programming, etc.) to take a constant time to complete, independent of the number of robots in the swarm.

M. Rubenstein, A. Cornejo, and R. Nagpal, Programmable Self-Assembly in a Thousand-Robot Swarm, *Science*, 2014, **345**(6198), p. 795-799. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1254295>